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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873. NO. 3.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FROM CARTAGENA.

MADRID, September 13.—A report is current that the Intransigente Deputy, Gamot, has placed crews, numbering in all 1,000 men, upon the frigate Numancia and the steamer Fernando El Catolico, and that these vessels have sailed from Cartagena for Torrevaga.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM CARTAGENA.

The Intransigentes made another sortie from Cartagena yesterday and met with more success than on the day before. They captured a number of mules and several pieces of artillery. They also burned the functions of the Works of the government forces. Various bodies of Republican troops in the north are about to take united action against the Carlists.

NAVAL DESERTERS AT TORTOSA.

BAYONNE, September 13—Evening.—The Republicans are reconnoitering the Carlist positions at Vergara, in Guipuscoa, evidently with the intention of fighting a battle. Skirmishing is reported to be constantly occurred. The Republican force outnumbers that of the Carlists, but the latter are strongly entrenched.

RETURN OF THE NAVAL TROOPS.

MADRID, September 14.—The insurgent men of war, Fernando El Catolico and Numancia, which sailed for Torrevaga, have returned to Cartagena without reaching a landing.

In the Cortes, the debate on the suspension of the sitting is appointed for Tuesday.

CARTAGENA IN COMMUNISTIC HANDS.

PARIS, September 14.—Despatches from the frontier report that the Carlists have defeated General Contreras' forces, between Vergara and Villareal. The Republicans suffered severely and lost two guns. The state of the North is hourly crippled by this reverse. The Carlists are jubilant.

England.

GUARANTEE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, September 14.—Mr. Thiers from Marseilles are committed to a state of alarm at Communistic plots, on account of the election.

VERDUN IS EVACUATED.

PARIS, September 13.—Verdun was evacuated by the German troops this morning. Immediately after the last left, the streets were filled with the inhabitants, and numerous French flags were displayed from the buildings.

Prussia News.

LONDON, September 13.—Arrived out, steamships Wisconsin and Washington, from New York and Havre, from Bremen.

LONDON, September 14.—The Great Eastern and Hibernia passed Cheekaroon this morning homeward bound.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, September 13—Noon.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93⅞. American securities —5-20s of '65, 90⅝; do '67, 90⅝; do '68, 90⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; 10-40s, 87⅝.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—5-20s 93, 97.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 57 for 3s.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—Cotton quiet at full rates; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; forwarded, 6,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; Orleans, 8,000 bales; uplands, 10,000 bales; Orleans, 8,000 bales; Speculation, 1,000; Turpentine, 30s.

ANTWERP, September 13.—Refined petroleum 28½ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN VICTORIES—GUELLING OF VICTOR EMMANUEL BY THE GERMANS—THE WILLIAM AND CHANCELLOR SWEARING.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The London *Telegraph* of the 3d has a long telegram describing the unveiling of Victory column in honor of the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan. The correspondent says: "At eight o'clock the trumpeters of the Imperial Garde du Corps, stationed on the roof of the royal palace, sounded forth a spirited reveille, and at nine precisely the gun which commands the position was accidentally discharged, and the whole contents of the charge, consisting of about forty shot, passed into the air harmlessly, as it is a critical condition.

Bankruptcy Killed Near Grand Rapids.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., September 13, 1873.

A lumberman named S. Harris was instantly killed this morning on the west side of the river on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad at this place. He was coupling on the rear platform of the caboose attached to a freight train, and was caught by the side of the track, and is supposed to have fallen off, as he was cut in two. Deceased lived in Lima, Ind.

The President to be Present at Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 13.—The committee having charge of the coming reunion of the Army of the Tennessee received letters to-day assuring them that the President, Secretary of War and General Sherman will be present at the meeting. The letter announcing the purpose of the President comes from Gen. Babcock, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, LONG BRANCH, September 9, 1873.

The President directs me to say that it is his intention to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo, and that he trusts nothing will occur to prevent it. I hope to be with him. Yours truly,

A. G. BABCOCK.

The Late Gale Off Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, September 13.—Additional particulars of the late gale say that the brig Brooklyn schooner went down off Magdalen Island, and all on board, twelve in number, were lost. The bodies of the officers and crew of the Allen were found on the wreck of a coal laden schooner, and five other persons on board were also found dead. The Allen was built at South Boston, laden with pipe, is ashore at Port Hich, and vessels are apparently endeavoring to do all the damage possible. They threatened to kill the crew of the government schooner guarding the vessel. Boston are daily expected up on the beach.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President and Mexican dignitaries are expected to be present at the celebration to-day in New York of the anniversary of the fall of the City of Mexico. Delegates from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Western and Southern States have promised to attend. The festivities of the day will be closed by a parade and grand dinner.

General McMahon has reported to the Executive Committee of the Cuban League that Vice President Wilson had been elected President of the Association as President of the League, but has not yet made answer. The League is now preparing an address to the people of the United States.

Hon. John A. Parker, attorney for the insurance companies in the prosecution of the Alabama claims, is now on board the steamer Java.

The steamers City of Brooklyn and Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

Joseph Harrington, who shot and killed the negro Wm. Dwyer, on the Fourth inst., was discharged by the Police Court on Saturday, on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

During the past week in the people have visited the Louisville exposition from thirteen different States.

A convention of railroad conductors has been called for Boston, September 24th.

Many members of the National Insurance Association have died during the past year, and $200,000 was paid to their nearest relatives.

The steamer Sarmatia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of Independent Order of Red Men meets in Montreal to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

A Young Hunter Accidentally Shot.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1873.

A very serious accident occurred here about noon yesterday. Two young lads, named Washton and Stanley, while out hunting in the woods near the Navy yard, which Washton fired one barrel of his gun. When the other lad was about to go into some bushes to scare up more game, the gun which contained Stanley's was accidentally discharged, and the whole contents of the charge, consisting of about forty shot, passed into the right side of his face, in a critical condition.

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THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Prevalence in Memphis—Thirty Deaths Since September 1st.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—For two days past rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have prevailed, but the officers of the board of Health were reticent and non-committal on the subject, but at the meeting of that body this afternoon, at which were present many of the most prominent physicians of the city, the following address was prepared:

To the Citizens of Memphis:

We regret to announce to the public that the yellow fever exists in our city. It is confined to a few cases in the northwestern portion of the city, and we trust it will not become epidemic. We have instructed our Secretary to make daily reports of the cases and deaths, and ask from day to day, furnish such information concerning the progress of our disease as the facts possess. Up to this time there have been about thirty deaths from this disease since the first instant.

By order of the Board of Health.

J. H. MCNEAL, Secretary.

The infected quarter is in the lower part of Peach, and is principally composed of tenement houses occupied by Irish people. So far there has been no case south of Poplar street. There is not little confirmation as yet, but the publication of the foregoing will, doubtless, cause many to leave the city.

SUNDAY, September 14.—There was considerable excitement to-day in consequence of the address published this morning by the Board of Health in regard to the prevalence of the yellow fever, and a great many have left the city. Several new cases are reported in the southern part of the city this afternoon. Total number of interments reported by the Board to-day were fourteen, eleven whom died of yellow fever. The weather is quite cool to-night and it was unusually cool, and it is hoped the early frosts will soon stop the progress of the disease.

SUNDAY, September 15.—T. M. Jackson, undertaker's appraiser, died to-day. Mr. Kae, the Telegraph Manager, is not expected to recover.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The *Picayune* special from Memphis reports seven new cases of yellow fever of a very malignant type. It is almost impossible to arrive at any reliable information as to whether there is any abatement of the disease. No sudden change in the weather has occurred during the last twenty-four hours. The lowest temperature noted and is doing noble service, but the ground is the best means of checking its success as well as the panic. The city being armed, the militia is almost impossible to obtain a sufficient number of sentinels to guard the lines, and see those proclaims from New Orleans, Pea. Henry Clay, Memphis and Charleston, Tenn., Dr. Hard is due to-morrow.

Up to midnight this morning says the dreadful report for exceeded those of any day since the commencement of the epidemic. The increased number of deaths was no doubt owing to the sudden change in the weather, as well as the panic which prevailed. The sudden change from hot and sultry weather *Friday* night to cool and chilly no doubt hastened some as well as developed fever in others. The fact is a cool wind from the North had the effect to parify the atmosphere for a time, and the people felt that it would be conducive to the health of those who are left, and also induce many to return who stood the ordeal of the sudden change. It is estimated that five hundred persons are down with fever. The deaths so far amount to one hundred and forty-six.

CUBA.

Slavery and the Planters—Insurgents Twice Repulsed.

HAVANA, September 13.—The final meeting of planters to discuss the propositions to be submitted to the government of Spain for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, will be held on the 19th inst.

Two hundred insurgents attacked the eastern fort at Vista Hermosa on the night of the ninth inst., but were repulsed with the loss of forty killed. The attacking force, who were then reported nearly all wounded, were attacked by a splendid charge who were then reported nearly all wounded, were attacked by a splendid charge who were then reported nearly all wounded, were attacked by a splendid charge

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS seem does not seem to be a palatable condiment to the Democracy. They make exceedingly wry faces over the defeat of BUTLER at the Massachusetts nominating Convention.

"HUMPHREY," says a Democratic contemporary, referring to the late treasonable fulminations of JEFF. DAVIS, "will do the speaker justice." We are afraid not. There exists, at least, no present probability of his being hung.

"The question before the people of Dauphin county is not one of temperance or moral reform."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Who ever supposed it was—with the Democracy?

THE action of the New York "Liberal" State Committee in calling a Convention on the 9th of next month makes it pretty certain that there will be three State tickets in the field this fall, in which case the regular Republicans should have but little difficulty in walking over the course.

THE Beaver *Commonwealth* revives the exploded charge that General ARMSTRONG accepted bounty as a private soldier when he was Colonel of a regiment. This lie was fully exposed last year; but a lie is as good as a truth, any time, to a Democratic editor, and this one will, doubtless, go the rounds again.

A BOURBON journal which pretends to believe that the well being of the country is dependent on the advent of its party to power, thinks the public danger is not so much from CESARISM as from NEBUCHADNEZZARISM. This, in other words, is a distinct admission that nothing can save the Democratic party from going to grass.

THE bursting of the *Graphic* balloon was a fit ending to a foolish scheme. It was got up as an advertising dodge, and has answered its purpose. The scientific question as to the easterly current and the possibility of traveling by balloon is no nearer solution than before; but the *Graphic* has been advertised, and science may go hang.

QUININE, calomel and screws, are among the "monopolies," which, according to the New York *World*, are denounced by the Ohio Democratic platform. It is no wonder that the two former failed to save the party while living, and the latter enter into its coffin now that it is dead. What corpse can be expected to be in love with its undertaker?

A BOURBON contemporary sneeringly states that the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi used to be a cook in the rebel service. Well. Some rise by merit, and some fall by evil doing. The Democratic party "used to be" a positive political force in the nation. Now, there are none so poor as to do it reverence. Its history ends where that of the other begins.

"THE gods are just." Here is the latest illustration in point: The Armory building, at Macon, Georgia, erected by the Confederate government for the purpose of manufacturing arms and moulding shot and shell, has just been ordered by the City Council to be torn down, and the material used for the construction of two public school houses in that city. Warp from its proper line the intrinsic truth of things as you will, and the great veracities of the universe will be sure to readjust it.

TO-DAY, in New York, the survivors of the Mexican war will celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico. The surrender occurred on the 14th of September, 1847, but, that day falling on Sunday, the succeeding day has been selected for the purpose of commemorating the event. The celebration will be celebrated by a public reception, an oration and a banquet. President GRANT is expected to participate in the exercises, which will be of a very interesting character. The Scott Legion of this State will attend.

AN EXCHANGE states that the most extraordinary case of deafness which ever came under its observation was that of an old lady residing just across the street from a navy yard who recently, when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, thought somebody was knocking at her door, and exclaimed "Come in!" This isn't half as bad a case as that of the few survivors of the Democratic party, by whom the solemn funeral knells that are tolling all over the country for its decease, seem everywhere to be mistaken for the glad chime of coronation bells.

THE Democratic lie lightness of the burdens which the tax-payers of Pennsylvania would have been called upon to bear, should Pomeroy ever succeed in obtaining control of the administration of the affairs of the State, may be inferred from the fact that, by an incontrovertible display of official figures, it is shown that taxation and expenditures have increased, in Bedford county, under the control of that party, in the last ten years, more than *ten fold*, or over one thousand per cent. This is something which the voters of the State would do well to remember.

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, a straight out Bourbon sheet, complains that the Northern Democratic press is "injuring" Louisiana by its incorrect statements concerning the political and material conditions and prospects of that State—which it declares are all of the most promising character. It is to be feared that in the category of the papers thus admonished, the *Post* must be included. In future let us hope the discretion of that paper will go hand in hand with its party zeal, since it must be very sad indeed to find that one has only hurt where he intended to help.

DR. WILMER WORTHINGTON, late Secretary of the State Board of Charities, died at his home in Westchester on Thursday last, aged 69 years. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him:

"He was one of our old-time leaders, and was contemporaneous with the great men of the great county in which he was born. He filled many public positions with honor. He was one of the most popular physicians of Eastern Pennsylvania for nearly fifty years, and by his fine manners and pure character won universal esteem. He was a Democrat many years, and when his party in every emergency, conciliating all sides by his excellent oratory and quiet logic, but like thousands he broke at political ties when slavery threatened the Union. As a Republican he was progressive, but he was never a man of singular personal charms, and acted to rare sweetness of temper the dignity of character."

DR. WORTHINGTON was a member of the House for several years from Chester county, beginning in 1863, and took an active part in establishing our present school system. He also served six years in the Senate, from 1863 to 1869, and was Speaker in 1869. He was esteemed very highly by all those who served in that body with him, and won the hearts of all by his unaffected gentleness and his unbending integrity. The State, in losing him, has lost one of her best citizens.

TRUST the idea of the powers and purposes of government held by the Democratic party, is a fundamentally wrong one and totally unlike that party, when in power, to meet the very emergencies which render governments necessary, is now demonstrated anew in the case of Kentucky. That State is cursed with the terrorism inspired by the Ku-Klux Klans of its interior counties, insomuch that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, has felt compelled, from very shame, to expose their violence, rapacity, lawlessness and bloody vindictiveness, and to call for their prompt suppression. Three of the leaders of these clans have recently been arrested, and the Governor has been called on to take active measures to restore peace and quietness to the State over which he rules. But the Governor is a Democrat: and while he admits the lawlessness, and the violence, and the disgrace to his State wrought by these Ku-Klux bandits, he shrinks from taking any steps to put them down, *for want of Constitutional power to do so!* He knows that the laws have been violated, that he is the Chief Magistrate of the State and sworn to enforce the laws; but his idea of government and Constitutional limitations is such that he cannot conscientiously resort to force to put down an insurrection against his authority.

When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, at the close of BUCHANAN'S term of the Presidency, he too was affected by Constitutional doubts and fears as to his power in such a case, and that wicked rising was allowed to gather head and force, unchecked, when a prompt exercise of governmental authority would have stopped it. He was for a strict construction of the Constitution, and a strict regard for State Rights would not permit him to lay hands on a Rebellion and crush it.

It is thus that the resolutions of 1798 return to plague their inventors. Kentucky has long been infested with the heresy of those resolutions, and is now suffering from their practical application. When every thing goes along smoothly, the Democratic party can govern a State with ordinary ease; but when trouble comes, and emergencies arise, the false principles in which it has been educated undit it for the meeting or overcoming them. The present experience of Kentucky must be the experience of every other State subject to Democratic rule, under similar circumstances: and if the people want to have the laws respected and enforced, property protected, the peace preserved, and liberty secure to all, they must keep power out of the hands of those who shrink appalled at the first difficulty they encounter, and find their hands tied with some imaginary Constitutional restrictions whenever the strong arm of the government is involved.

It may be argued that the course of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is proof that our theory is wrong; but when we cite the fact that out of one hundred Democratic papers in Kentucky only ten have sustained that paper, and they but poorly, the argument is answered. The Democracy of Kentucky is with its Governor, and the Ku-Klux reign supreme.

RUSSIAN COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

MR. FREDERICK HECKER, with whose character and career many readers are familiar, and who is spending the summer in Germany, is giving earnest attention to the great Farmer Question in all its relations. He is himself an Illinois farmer, and is in other respects well qualified to study and discuss the subject. From his letters in several German-American journals it appears that the farmers of Germany are hardly less troubled about their condition and prospects than are the farmers of the Western United States. Some of their causes of complaint are peculiar to themselves, while others are common to them and to Americans of the same occupation. In some parts of the country laborers can not be obtained at any wages, and in general wages bear no reasonable proportion to the prices of agricultural products. In Hanover and other places, Holstein for example, the cultivation of grain has been given up by many, who have converted their farms into pastures for the raising of cattle. The chief causes of this state of things are the immense military force kept up in time of peace, withdrawing 450,000 men from the work of production, the rush of laborers from the country into the cities for the sake of better wages, and last, though not least, emigration. The consequence is that only those farmers prosper or get on with comfort who have sufficient working force within their own families.

Mr. HECKER finds also that German farmers are much concerned in view of the competition, actual and prospective, of Russian farmers in the grain and meat markets; a fact destined, he thinks, to be nearly as important to American as to German agriculturists. Even now the grain of the lower Danube is compelling the abandonment of much grain-growing in Germany, and yet the competition is merely beginning. What, then, will be the effect not only upon Germans but upon the grain-growers of western America when the railroad systems of the lower Danube and of western and southern Russia shall have been completed? The fact is certain that by the completion of these railroads millions upon millions of acres of fertile land will be enabled to pour their products into the markets of central and western Europe. The railroad from Tiflis to Poti on the Black Sea is an outlet for the products of rich Mingrelia and Georgia. By means of a railroad along the Caspian in connection with available river navigation, another most fruitful territory of still greater extent will before long be opened up to European commerce. And so forth. No one can glance at the system of internal communication, contrived by Russia, of which the foregoing are parts, without perceiving the immense commercial and economical results involved in the plan. With the commerce thus to be opened up America, in its present condition as regards labor, cannot compete, says Mr. HECKER, and Americans cannot too soon meditate other ways and means. The remedy must be found in a home market and domestic consumption corresponding to the abundance of production.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

It is but four weeks from to-morrow to the October election; and what are our friends in this county doing? There is a County Committee; but what steps has it taken to rouse up the Republicans? There is a Naturalization Committee; but is it attending to its work? And there is a Committee on Registration; but we cannot hear of its action in any direction. There is a deal of work to be done, and there are plenty of men to do it; but each seems to be waiting for the other to begin.

The Committee on Registration cannot begin too soon. The assessment lists, in the two cities particularly, need instant attention. They should be scanned closely, and every name not on the lists should be promptly and properly brought to the notice of the Assessors. Voters who have paid their taxes, within two YEARS, but whose names are not on the lists in [illegible] were moved case, is it in time to vote without it? Assessed, but it is a troublesome and annoying process, and the easy as well as the sure plan is to get on the Registry list in season. We hope this Committee on Registration will at once address themselves to the important task of looking after this matter, and save themselves from the reproach of neglect of duty.

There is also the local vigilance committees? Not one has yet been appointed. Why? No local work can be effectively done without them, and no time should be lost in getting them announced. We beseech the County Committee to have these committees appointed, announced and put to work.

The Republican party in Allegheny county is strong; but its strength is in the perfection of its organization. It can very certainly fritter away its strength by neglect. The call to arms, the help in winning a great victory this fall, it must brush up its armor and don it for active work. We can have a glorious triumph, but not without organized work. The County Committee is the center for all this work, and to it we must look for whatever is to be done. It is composed of good men and active workers; and to them we appeal to go to work at once and make such provision for getting out the Republican vote as will make our victory, in county and State, certain beyond the possibility of doubt.

THE STATE TICKET.

There is a very general feeling on the part of the Republicans in this county, as well as in the State, that the election of the Republican State and county tickets is certain and secure. In this feeling we share, fully. We entertain no doubt of the result. But there is always a lurking danger in over-confidence, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania are just now feeling a little too secure. No victory was ever gained without a fight, and no ticket can be elected without work: and if the confidence that has taken possession of our people, betrays them into a neglect of the usual appliances of a political campaign—organization and work—it will assuredly mislead and destroy them.

The party in this State was never so united and harmonious as now, and never had before it so clear a prospect of success: but union and harmony do not, necessarily lead to a certain of work. Our only danger lies in trusting too much to our un-bolted strength. Let not our friends be deluded into believing that the usual energy and activity are not needed. They *are* needed, and we cannot succeed without them.

We appeal to our friends to wake up from their sleep, and prepare themselves for the struggle. It will not be a long, or a bitter, or a difficult one; but it will be a struggle, nevertheless, and it will require us to put forth our strength. We have no fears of the result; but we insist upon it that our friends everywhere shall be in the active use of the legitimate means they possess for accomplishing a victory on which their hearts are set.

Few readers need to be reminded that neither the royal family nor the people of Denmark have felt especially friendly to Germany of late years. The Schleswig-Holstein question has never been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Danes. Hence during the late war between Germany and France, while some of them were foolishly ready to take up arms for France, few of them much desired the success of Germany. And perhaps a portion of the French people have never quite ceased to hope that some day Denmark might be willing to help them a little in a war of revenge. The Swedes and Norwegians also have commonly been supposed to regard the German empire with no very partial eye, and in all those Northern countries a favorite scheme or dream of some politicians has long been a union of all Scandinavia-Swedish-Norwegian-Danish for defense against Germany. It is now believed by many that Scandinavian opinion is taking up a new direction. The present Crown Prince's recent visiting in the North has had a most happy influence. Having spent some time with the newly crowned King Oscar at Stockholm, he stopped at Copenhagen on his return and was entertained in a very friendly way by the King of Denmark. In both countries the impression produced has been favorable in a high degree. The most influential journal in Denmark expresses the opinion that the country is prepared without hesitation to adopt a new policy towards Germany. The question is, it remarks, whether Denmark shall move with the North and with Germany, or remain isolated in a policy of illusions and blind chance? And it further declares that, while the old dream of a Scandinavian Union is manifestly impossible against Germany, it may possibly become a fact if favored by that power.

TRANS-ALLEGHANY CANAL.

Unaccountable Apathy of Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On the 10th inst., at Cumberland, a movement of vital importance to Pittsburgh was inaugurated. The public press had called attention to it, and earnest and courteous personal invitations were addressed to banks, bankers, trade organizations, and a very large number of prominent business men in Pittsburgh, asking them to show their interest by being present or represented. Not a dollar was asked of them, and only a day of their time to meet with distinguished representative men from other localities, and to hear for themselves what could be advanced in favor of an enterprise recommended by George Washington, and endorsed by all public men and notable engineers from his day to the present time; an enterprise which, if carried out, would result in benefits to Pittsburgh simply incalculable. With the exception of the Messrs. Dravo, and possibly one or two others, not a single organization was represented—not a single business man was present. McKeesport, West Newton, Connellsville, Union-town and other points along the line, sent their prominent citizens, but Pittsburgh, more interested than either or all, permitted this important occasion to go by without notice, and had it not been for the general and able zeal displayed by the press, there would have been no evidence that such a city was in existence. The New York and Philadelphia papers deemed the project of sufficient importance to send their reporters, but the business interests of Pittsburgh treated it with absolute and criminal indifference.

These same interests bewail their unhappy lot, in being subjected to the exactions of railroads, the high cost of raw materials, the want of transportation facilities, the growing competition of other manufacturing points, and yet would not make an effort in behalf of an undertaking which, if successful, would open to them a career of prosperity such as they never dreamed of or suspected.

What can be said or done to excite in them a just appreciation of their position, and to arouse them to a proper sense of what the occasion demands?

PUBLIUS.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

People remember now that the names of the *Graphic* balloon people are Good-soll.

From what is going on at present nearly all over Europe, the present age might well be called the pilgrim age.

A new Brooklyn daily is to make its appearance to-day, to be called the *Standard*. In politics it will be professedly independent, but will seek to promiscuously identify itself with the so-called People's Reform movement. Its editorial staff has been largely recruited from the New York journals.

Wild geese are on the move, and the Democracy have commenced to hold conventions.

It is a mistake to suppose that CESARISM is the New York *Herald's* nightmare. It is only its hobby-horse.

A Western editor who has been there says Southern women carry pistols in their pantiers. Without knowing how he found out, we shall certainly take his advice not to fool with them. We never did understand these breech loaders.

Poor Tweed! Poor Chicago! The former just recovered from the great fire, and now to have Tweed. The latter at his wits' end how to escape a felon's cell, and now to be compelled to live in Chicago. We are at a loss which to sympathize with most.

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Thirty thousand people are in attendance at the Iowa State Fair. This is a "farmers' movement" worth talking about.

PERSONAL.

The October number of the *Galaxy* will contain an article by ex-Secretary WELLES in answer to Charles Francis Adams' eulogy on Mr. Seward. Mr. Adams pitched Mr. Seward above Mr. Lincoln, both as a statesman and a patriot. To this Mr. Welles takes exception, and presents the other side of the question. The article is said to be of great interest, and ought to contribute something to the "truth of history."

Charles W. Brooke, Esq., formerly of this State, has been selected as the orator of the day at the reunion to be held in the city of New York, of the soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Mexico.

It is now reported that J. R. McCullagh (Mack), late of the Missouri *Democrat*, who is going to stay in St. Louis, will assume editorial management of the *Globe*, and with the assistance of SINCLAIR, of the New York *Times*, and a carefully selected staff of reporters, make it the livery for his late associates on the first named paper.

Latties in delicate health should go to Colorado. The case of Mrs. Prather, of Golden City, shows the wonderful restorative effects of the climate. She could not even sweep her room when they lived in Ohio; now, in less than a year after her arrival in the Territory, she chased her husband a mile and a quarter with a pitchfork.

General Babcock, private secretary to President GRANT, and his wife Mrs. Babcock, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, the brilliant and popular English author, will visit this country soon after Christmas. He does not come to make money as a lecturer, but, it is said, to spend a few months in retirement with his own eyes your wonderful country and people.

Buffalo Williams this season begins the chase after the wild superintendency at a Washington theater.

The vault containing the remains of Chancellor Livingston, in the town of Red Hook, New York, was broken open a few nights ago. Two coffins were destroyed, and the bones of the dead scattered about the floor. The silver handles and plates of the coffins were stolen. The perpetrators of the crime are unknown.

"Even in their *Ashes* burn the wonted fires." The Ashe family, in North Carolina, was represented in the Provincial and State General Assembly for six consecutive years, and held many other important positions, State and National. One, John B. Ashe, was elected Governor in 1792, but died before his inauguration, and his father, Samuel Ashe, was elected in his stead. John Ashe was in the Assembly in 1766; his son, John B. Ashe, in 1798, and Speaker of that body; his son, Samuel Ashe, was in Assembly in 1777, and Speaker of the Senate; his son, Samuel Ashe, of the General Assembly of 1805; his son, Wm. S. Ashe, of the Legislature of 1846, and his son, S. A. Ashe, of the Assembly of 1870.

Signor Salvini, the Italian tragedian, now in New York, is over the middle height; his presence is imposing. His complexion is slightly brun, features regular, eyes of light brown, pleasing and full of fire, appearance not youthful, and age forty. His manners are those of a polished gentleman.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

CANAL BOAT OF THE FUTURE.

The Best Solution of the Cheap Transportation Question—Colonel Roberts' Last Invention—Trial of the "Still Water Witch."

[From the Titusville Herald, 13th.]

Colonel Roberts's experimental steam tug, "Still Water Witch," successfully tried its skill and power on Wednesday morning in the waters of the mill race, between Washington and Franklin streets. This little craft was built to compete for the prize of $100,000 offered by the State of New York to any inventor who should produce a steam craft that could be propelled at the rate of five miles an hour on the Erie canal without injuring the banks.

A good many inventors have tried to produce such results, but thus far without success, as the action of both screw and paddle wheels, which all, we believe, have heretofore used, raises so much swell that the banks are washed away to a considerable extent. The theory of Colonel Roberts is that if you can propel a boat without a wheel of any sort, there can be no more agitation of the water in which it runs than is produced by drawing with forces at the same rate of speed. And it is this idea which he has endeavored to practically demonstrate in the little craft under notice. It has neither screw nor paddle wheels, and yet we shall certainly take his advice not to fool with them. We never did understand these breech loaders.

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OHIO NEWS.

Married in Hartford, Licking county, O. L. Graves, aged 83, to Mrs. Baker, aged 72.

The Vinton county *Record* says: Many ore veins are being opened, and new discoveries in iron ore are being made every day. Hartzel Hoel laid a very fine specimen of limestone ore on our table this week.

Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention, and who was one of the commissioners to Geneva, was lately dined at Niantic, Connecticut, by his old friends of that place.

Charles Wingert, of Crawford county, left Bucyrus one evening to return to his home in the country. The next morning he was found in the road, with a handkerchief rounded his head, for a serious wound on the head. It was found that he had been shot in the head, but how or by whom is a mystery. He is still living, but unable to give any account of the affair.

The assets of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, are $419,606 47; the liabilities, $85,329 00. Rev. Frees H. Newell, D. D., the President elect of the institution is a man of noted ability. Rev. L. D. McAfee, D. D., is now President.

From the Ashtabula *Telegraph* we see that a gentleman, quite infirm, named Marshall Brown, living with Mr. Henry Bissell, of Austinburg, went either to drive or fetch the cows from the pasture. Neither he, nor the cows returning in due time, he was sought for and found in the field dead, having been gored by a bull. The animal was not known to be vicious.

Akron has had another sensation. Louis Fisher suspected his wife's fidelity, and raised a row. She proposed to pay him $500 for a release from a matrimonial engagements. The proposition was accepted, part of the money paid, the children put out and the couple parted. The wife of the gentleman who is supposed to have furnished Mrs. Fisher the $500 in money cowhided her husband, and everything is said to be settled.

A Highland county youth "went West" to escape fulfilling a marriage contract with a woman old enough to be his mother: but the Highland female followed, overtook him in an Illinois town, and led him to the altar as gentle as a lamb.

Extensive preparations are being made for a reunion of the boys educated at the Ohio Reform School, at the farm near Lancaster, October 1st. The committee has turned out 1,200 graduates, many of whom are well-to-do citizens of this and many other States.

J. H. Stephens, Sr., a printer, who left home about two years ago, has not been heard of. When last heard from he was in Chicago, Ill., two weeks previous to the great fire in that city in 1871, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family. Address, Mrs. Hannah Stephens, Middleport, Ohio.

The old lady who is such a remarkable knitter lives in Brown county. The Ripley *Bee* says: Mrs. Potter, mother of Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. James Reynolds, was eighty-five years of age yesterday, she is in excellent health and retains her vigor of mind and body to a remarkable degree, and can knit more stockings in a month than nine out of ten of the young ladies of to-day could knit in a year."

"THE BORLOW PAPERS," written by Jas. Russell Lowell about 1846, are considered as containing a complete selection of the New England dialect phrases as used by the country people of that region. A writer in "Notes and Queries," who is a native of West Cornwall, England, says that the "Bigelow Papers" appeared to him, when he first read them, merely pure "West Cornish." From this authority it would appear that, in accordance with a generally received theory, some Americanisms, so called, are to consider the dialect of the West of England as fairly represented in certain parts of Great Britain.

How Do You Feel?

The fervid heats of summer are now over. In what condition have they left you? Is your liver torpid or disordered, your appetite feeble, your digestion imperfect or painful, your nervous system shaky, your mind lethargic? This is the state in which the autumn finds tens of thousands of us, and in this state we are ripe for the malarious fevers, and bowel complaints, and bilious diseases, which the heavy dews, the vapors, and the vast difference between the temperature of night and day are apt to engender. Rouse yourself from this condition with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Wake up the latent vitality of the body, which only requires the stimulating, strengthening and regulating agency of this purely vegetable restorative to enable it to resume its activity and potency. Indigestion, bilious fevers, miasmatic fevers, and disorders of the bowels are the usual sequences of a long heated term. Prevent or cure them with this bitters. You can do either, but prevention is best.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest will be allowed from January 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded twice in each month, and if not withdrawn semi-annually after it is due. Books and Pass Book furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Vice President.
D. E. MCKEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick,
James Dinsmore, R. Patterson, Joshua Rhodes,
S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Lug,
John H. Sailer, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,255 77
SURPLUS FUND.....50,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

Executors, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will receive interest on Trust funds from the day deposited until the day drawn.

Interest will be allowed for the time any deposit is called for drawing out.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hoffman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones,	C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter,	Jno. P. Hoffman,
Harvey Childs,	R. F. Jones,
	Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

DRY GOODS.

Black Alpacas!

AT

McKEE'S,

YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA,
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

AT

McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks, spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly furnished and refitted in the most approved manner. Unsurpassed course of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO

GEO. H. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. S. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 31 miles of the road, making them the shortest and one of the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 90 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 13, 1873.

The statement of the New York banks as given by the indicator to-day is as follows:

Loans decreased	$3,838,900
Specie decreased	1,787,700
Legal tenders decreased	1,562,700
Increase in deposits	3,197,400
Circulation decreased	8,625,200
Circulation increased	27,300
Decrease in liabilities	8,427,100
Decrease in reserve	969,878

As the banks held last week but $414,950 above the reserve of 25 per cent. required by law, they are now under that amount $81,022.

We give below the totals of last week's return:

Loans	$336,371,200
Specie	17,787,000
Circulation	21,300,800
Deposits	313,179,100
Legal tenders	48,862,200

Everywhere we have increasing indications of an active trade. Money is moving with more rapidity, thus doing as much good as if the amount were increased and the speed decreased; for the "nimble shilling" kept moving will do the work of a sluggish sovereign.

In an evidence of the way business had increased within the last week, our iron reports show that the total sales of pig iron for the week ending September 6 were 1,400 tons, while the sales for the week ending September were 5,180 tons. From the country around that makes this its business center, merchants are making their appearance in goodly numbers and are ordering freely. In the city window houses are starting up again, calling to activity the various branches of industry dependent upon them.

Locally, and as compared with the prices of winter, the iron trade has been depressed. If, take the history of the trade, as a whole, the past two years, and the results cannot other than the cause of congratulation at the business is growing, and that rapidly we have only to turn to the reports of the ships of pig metal and ore for the first eight nths of this year, as compared with 1872, ich give an increase for 1873 of over 101,000 s.

nglish manufacturers of iron have about their hold on the American market, and have only to keep up the energy displayed ing the past few years to drive them entirely. Yet the task is a very at one and not to be accomplished without eavy expenditure of time and capital. ring 1872 we consumed in this country 4,618 tons of iron, of which we imported 4,618 tons. This leaves a margin to be ecome, and one which we will probably succeed in overcoming in the next two rs, for it is calculated that the new furces will increase the production not more a 600,000 tons during 1873. With our inse in production our capability for conption is proportionately increasing, so that can hardly expect to export in earnest till have reached a production of 4,000,000 tons annum, and we feel safe in saying that by close of 1879 we will have reached that it.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the owing quotations of government and State ds in New York to-day, as furnished them Clay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
6s, 1881	113¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾
5-20s, 1865, January and July	113¾
5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1867, January and July	113¾
5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1868, January and July	113¾
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 13, 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Quicksilver	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
New York Central	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Michigan Southern	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago and N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Wabash	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Canton Co	55	55	55	55	55
Cumberland Coal	33	33	33	33	33

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	85¾	Phila and Erie	24
Reading	54¾	Northern Central	47
Old Creek	22	Central Trans.	17
Lehigh Valley	56¼	Empire Trans.	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 13, 1873.

EXCHANGE.—Throughout the day rate of business has been quite active, and our merchants were well satisfied with the prices received. Saturday generally is a dull day, but in the morning a very fair trade was done, notwithstanding it was a cold, wet and disagreeable day.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the week ending to-day:

Apples, bbls	502	Cheese, lbs	800
Barley, sks	4,907	Flour, bbls	6,917
Beans, bags	16	Oats, sks	11,196
Bacon, lbs	325	Rye, sks	1,056
Coffee, sks	1,918	Wheat, sks	4,291

The following are the receipts of the principle articles of produce since our last report:

Apples, sks	48	Flour, bbls	1,117
Barley, sks	1,723	Oats, sks	1,117
Bacon, boxes	56	Potatoes, bbls	505
Barley, sks	1,123	Rye, sks	205
Cheese, lbs	1,000	Wheat, sks	1,000
Cheese, boxes	125		

BEANS.—Round the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES.—Dullness still continues, but we anticipate a better feeling during the coming week. So long as peaches, pears, melons and other green fruit are in the market there will not be much demand for apples. A good prime apple will sell from $1 to $1 50 per bbl, as to size and quality. The poorer grades range from $1 to $1 25. The receipts of late have not been heavy, which will tend to increase prices.

ALES.—The demand continues excellent, and although there is a large supply we cannot quote them any lower. Prices are steady and prime to fancy brands still continue to supply their customers at the same quotations as given in our last report, viz: Bass, $7 50@$10; Burton, $7 50@$10; Scotch ale, $11 per bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $24; bbls, of 50 gals, $40; half bbls, $24.

ASHES.—But a moderate demand is made for the various grades reported below, at quotations. Pearls, 6½c; firsts, 6@6c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 4c; pots, 5@5½c; pearls, 11c; black salts, 1c; nitrate soda, 3@4c.

BRAN.—A ready inquiry is being made for the new crop, but as it is refined only in part, the supply is very limited. There are a few hand-picked medium and navy beans in market, and are selling at $2 25@2 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Continues in active demand on our previous quotations, viz: 1 lb cans $2 50 per doz; ½ lb cans $1 50; 1 lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $20; 10 lb wooden boxes, $36 per box.

BROOMS.—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 2½@2 75 per doz.

BROOM CORN.—The market is rather slow, but for prime grades there is a steady sale. Prime green brush 6¾@7c; inferior do 5@5½c; tinseling 5@6c.

BUTTER.—Continues in good request and trade was quite active during the day. Orders for strictly choice are more numerous and we can quote 30@32c per lb as the selling price in this market. It is needless to say that there is no lack of supply, for the quantity that will sell to the trade at that price. Dealers will say that they are not in a position to make sales, but if made, it is ascertained that it is but for a small package sold to some family or boarding house keeper, who occasionally buy, and not to the dealers who is in the market every day to buy. We think this statement is correct, so that the residents in the country who are dairymen and butter workers will not be misled when they see the outside figure quoted and send better to this market, and feel disappointed when they find they cannot realize for their stock. The buying price is one thing, and the selling price another; but there are many who think that they can get as much for their best butter as the dealer who sells it. So they will please bear in mind that our quotations are for those are the selling figures and not the buying ones. Medium qualities are in the way from 25@27c per lb. The pending entirely on the supply in market and its condition. Common butter or grease we do not want, as it has no sale.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The Board of Trade met this afternoon, and after hearing the latest report business decided that the prices should remain unchanged. The following are the rates quoted:—Hams, extra sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½ 15½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9½ 13½c; breakfast bacon, plain cured, 9½ 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9½ 13½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, 9½ 60c, $1 50. Reclear bellies, 9½ 9¾c; rib sides, 10¼c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11¾c; hams medium, 9½ 10c; Baltimore cured hams, 10½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9½c; refined for summer use, in tubs 9¾c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 10c; refined in 3 lb cauldrons, 12c; refined in 5 lb cauldrons, 11½c; refined in 10 lb cauldrons, 11c; lard in kegs, 10½c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces of bacon.

CHEESE.—The receipts since our last have fallen off in their volume, the factory men preferring 50 get better prices. The supply, however, is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain at previous quotations. Prime New York Goshen 14c 9 lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 12½c for August make. In a jobbing way 13@14c.

CANDLES.—There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and sweet sweitzer, 12@13c; S. Scotch, 13c.

COUNTRY LARD.—In fair request at 8@8c for prime. Dark, last week, at 6@7c.

EGGS.—Are are not as plenty as we would like to see them, as there are not enough of fresh ones to supply the demand, and prices remain the same on sale, and those who have are getting a very good price for them. The quotations to day are 21@22c per ♄ doz.

FEATHERS.—There is considerable inquiry for a good picking, especially for prime No 1, with sales at 90c ♄ ♄, and in a small way from store at $1 60 ♄ ♄.

FISH.—Although we have no change to note in prices here, information received from the East we learn that mackerel still continues very scarce on the coast, and that in consequence of the scarcity the shadd of the business. For a No 1 bbl lot of No 1 $22 50 ♄ bbl was quickly offered and accepted, which was the highest price we have heard of. In fact the market is never so bare, and the fall and winter trade will be a good one. Codfish and herring are also scarce, and one small fare of Georges reached $17 00 ♄ cwt, which is considered the highest price paid for halibut this season. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $18 ♄ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $16 00; extra No 1 mess mackerel, $15 ♄ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $12; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $13 50; No 1 bay mackerel, $11; extra No 2 mackerel, $12; No 2 mackerel, $10 50; large No 3 mackerel, $9; No 3 mackerel, $8; extra shore No 1 Labrador herring, $6 50; white fish, $7 shad 50 ♄ ½ bbl; lake trout, $7 ♄ bbl; $3 75 ♄ ½ bbl; medium do, $6 50 ♄ bbl; $3 50 ♄ ½ bbl; Scotch herring, $5 ♄ box.

FLOUR.—We have nothing new to offer to-day. Trade continues fair and dealers are anxiously waiting to see how the millers are going to stand in the West, as they have the only heavy contracts. We learned of a sale to-day, a car load of flour at winter wheat at $5 75 ♄ bbl. We give the following quotations: $5 25 *per bbl*, Indiana wheat; $5 50, Minnesota; $5 75 Iowa; $6 Wisconsin; $7 50 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Business to-day was rather quiet, with little change to note. At present writing there is no grain to this city to operate with, except that from store, and the receipts to-day are light. The most prominent grain operators, who has not returned from an extended trip through the West, is now in this city, and reports the crop as very extensive. That the receipts of grain in Chicago are very large by the present week. Further, that all railroad facilities were such that shipments could be made to any point desired, and that vessels were in ample supplies. The western corn crop is an average one, if we can believe the statements given out by parties now residing in Illinois. Oats are beginning to grow scarce, and prices have advanced, thereby still continuing the advance in all our grain men. Brewers have been holding off, thinking that the prices would become lower, but, instead, has advanced, and will continue to do so. We anticipate that during the coming thirty days barley will be the leading grain, and that market will be very feverish and excited. Rye and wheat are a little dearer, and will continue to do so. Corn is quiet and prices steady. We can quote sales of No 1 white corn, in elevator, to be sacked and delivered, at 45c ♄ bush; No 2 do, 44c; No 3 do, 43c; No 4 do, 42c; No 1 yellow, 44c; No 2 do, 43c; No 3 do, 42c; No 4 do, 41c; high mixed, 44c; low mixed, 43c; ear corn, 44c; shelled, 45c; No 1 oats, 38c; No 2 do, 37c; No 3 do, 36c; No 4 do, 35c; No 1 barley, in elevator, 90c@$1; No 2 do, 85c@90c; No 3 do, 80c@85c; No 4 do, 75c@80c; No 1 rye, in elevator, 70c; No 2 do, 68c; No 3 do, 65c; No 4 do, 60c; No 1 wheat, in elevator, $1 20@1 25; No 2 do, $1 15@1 20; No 3 do, $1 10@1 15; No 4 do, $1 05@1 10. The following are the receipts of grain during the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	1,117	Corn, sacks	1
Wheat, sacks	314	Rye, sacks	100
Barley, sacks	1,723		

GROCERIES.—Business was rather quiet to-day, which is usual on Saturday, but the coming week will change the quietness into activity. In the East the coffee trade is excited over the recent advance of ½c, and we will soon be able to feel the effect here if the advance continues to be maintained. In another part of this paper will be found the monthly receipts and average prices of the Louisiana sugar and molasses crop of 1872-73. The demand still continues to be a very firm feeling in teas, and at the present time there is no change in the market. The following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars.—Crushed, 10½c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 10¼c; A, 10c; B, 9¾c; extra C, 9¼c; Franklin extra C, 9¼c; Keystone extra C, 9¼c; extra C, 9¼c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9½c; other grades 9@9½c.

Coffees.—Roasted Rio, loose, 30@32c ♄; roasted Rio, in 1 ♄ papers, 31c ♄ ♄; roasted Java, in 1 ♄ papers, 40c ♄ ♄.

Teas.—Young Hyson, good, 50@75c ♄; gunpowder, good, 75 ♄; imperial, good, 75c ♄; Japan, good, 50@75c ♄; Oolong, good, 75@80c ♄; Souchong, good, 50c ♄ ♄.

Spices.—Common, 20@25c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75c.

Rice.—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

HAY.—The market still continues quiet and what are reported at $1 ♄ cwt for prime hay, $16 00@ 20 ♄ ton loose country hay, and $20 00 for compressed.

MILL FEED.—Middlings are quoted at $22@23 per ton; from store $1 than to ♄ ton 2c. In a retail way 10c extra ♄ 100 lbs. Bran $19 ♄ ton, and $1 ♄ 100 lbs from store. Oats and corn chop $1 25@1 60 ♄ bbl; for feed, $1 ♄ 100 lbs. Chop feed, $1 ♄ 100 lbs, including sacks.

ONIONS.—There is a fair inquiry for a choice article at $2 50@4 00 per barrel, with but a moderate stock in the city. The ruling prices to-day are: Yellow, $3 50@4 00 ♄ bbl; red, $3 ♄ bbl.

PLUMS.—There is considerable inquiry for plums, but few offered, and the prices are higher, as we have seen as high as $2 ♄ bushel were the figures to-day.

PEARL BARLEY.—There is nothing, when properly prepared, to equal it for a dish, and we look for a large quantity to be used this winter. We can quote it at $7 50 ♄ cask, with 25 per cent. off.

POTATOES.—Are doing better, and in a few days the demand for smooth stock will be quite active. We can quote them at 60@65c ♄ bush, and $2 50 ♄ bbl. Sweet potatoes are not very brisk and $1 50@2 00 ♄ bbl, for Baltimore, and $2 50 ♄ bbl for Jersey.

POULTRY.—The market is but barely supplied and springs are wanted at 55@60c ♄ pair, and old fowls at $5 ♄ dozen.

QUINCES.—During the past few days good sound quinces are sought after. A good article is selling at $2 50 ♄ bushel.

RAGS.—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 50 ♄ 100 and $2 00 ♄ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS.—Timothy, $2 50 ♄ bush; flax at $2 50@ $2 75 ♄ bushel in a small way.

TALLOW.—Market dull, with sales at 8@8½c ♄ ♄.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider is quoted at 25@28c ♄ gallon.

WATERMELONS.—Continue in moderate request at $12@20 ♄ 100.

WOODEN HOOPS.—Sell at 6 ♄ gallon.

WOODEN WARE.—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 60; painted do, $2 75; painted do, $3; No 1 do, $3 50; washboards, IXL, $1 50@1 60.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 15, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Sept. 8	6,895	.....	2,051
Tuesday, Sept. 9	6,155	.....	2,229
Wednesday, Sept. 10	.....	.....	.....
Thursday, Sept. 11	1,241	722	4,539
Friday, Sept. 12	2,929	.....	6,157
Saturday, Sept. 13	5,415	.....	2,297
Total for week	23,671	722	19,383
Since January 1	1,902,594	57,560	546,176
To Sept. 13, 1872	1,813,923	56,202	525,551
Same time 1871	963,567	101,622	429,461
Same time 1870	811,872	170,169	456,569
Same time 1869	580,450	94,250	300,180
Same time 1868	369,179	54,374	320,751

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was a very unsatisfactory one, at least to holders. Prices have undergone no material change. Prices that ruled at the date of our last general review would answer on the present occasion. we quote spot in the market at 9¾@10c per gallon. At Parker's the ruling figures were $3 10 @3 15 per barrel. On the 14th of September, 1872, the ruling figures at Parker's was $3 10 per barrel, or just two dollars more than the present prices. Refined is also dull, holders, however, are not disposed to reduce prices in order to effect sales. They say they can wait.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude receipts, bbls	25,671	23,671

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years from January 1st to

September 13, 1873, bbls	1,902,594
Same time 1872	1,813,923
Same time 1871	811,872
Same time 1870	963,567
Same time 1869	580,450
Same time 1868	369,179
Same time 1867	1,102,880
Same time 1866	134,465
Same time 1865	325,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil from the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,978	722
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,357	19,833
Total	17,302	20,555

The following are the exports of refined oil from the various railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to September 13th, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	94,250	129,439	76,592	107,622	39,989
A. V. R. R.	1,780	45,000	45,000	45,000	40,388
Total	96,130	$15,748	506,431	531,981	423,959

Saturday.

The market was a shade firmer. At Parker's prices advanced 10c per barrel. The asking rates here were 9¾@10c per gallon. Parker's sales were reported at $1 12½@1 15@1 17½ per barrel, to the extent of 4,000 bbls. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; prices weak but unchanged. We quote nominally 19½@19¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was devoid of animation. We quote city $1 90@2 25; country $2 12@2 15.

Shipments by Pittsburgh Line:

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—The *Courier* says: The market continues quiet but firmer at all points. There is no particular change in prices. Sales:

	Bbls.	Runs.	Prod.	Shipments.
Titusville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Petroleum Centre	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pithole	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miller Farm	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oil City	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rouseville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shamburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Parker's	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Foxburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000

The *Courier* says: The market continues quiet but firmer at all points, and the demand is light. Sales of crude, in bulk, 60c. Philadelphia delivery —Market quiet at 9¼@9¾c for refined.

OIL CITY, September 13.—Market quiet at $1 30.

ROCKSVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet and dull at $1 Thal.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet, dull and unsettled. Strong here in the latter figure, but little have been done. In California a large business has been consummated, at prices ranging from 22a 23c for spring 23@24c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 13.—Market very quiet at $1 15@1 20.

TIDIOUTE, September 13.—Market unchanged and dull, but firm, at $1 @ 15 for, and $1 10@1 15 for spring.

PARKERS, September 13.—Market unchanged at $1 10@1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Market quiet; S. W., 16c; crude, 7½@7½cases, 20c; futures, 19½@16c.

PARKER'S, September 13.—Market quiet and very firm at $3 15 freely bid for Fairview, and $3 10 bid for Mutual and Union. Very few sellers in market. Sales of 5,000 bbls fairview yesterday afternoon at $3 16¾c.

PARKERS, September 13.—Market very quiet at $3 10@3 15 bid.

OIL CITY, September 13.—Market quiet and firm at $1 30@1 35.

TIDIOUTE, September 13.—Market firm; to-day advanced 5c; $1 30 now held.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Riverside O W.	456
Fisher Bros.	Liberty O W.	546
Fisher Bros.	American O W.	455
Fisher Bros.	Hutchinson O W.	456
B S Duncan	Hutchinson O W.	929
Jos Bushnell	Liberty O W.	475
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W.	472
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W.	780
M McKelvey	Vesta O W.	474

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.
Riverside O W	456
Liberty O W	546
American O W	455
Hutchinson O W	456
Total	4,120

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST FERN JUNCTION, September 13, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brann & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	500
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	510
Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	500
J A McKee & Sons	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	250
Livingston Brothers	Waring Bros & Co, Phila.	250
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	375
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	615
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co, Phila.	207
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila.	200
Total		3,625

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 13.—Owing to the recent advances in prices on the other side, and the reluctance of importers to buy down from here as low as have diminished stocks amounting to almost a scarcity of some brands of Scotch pig, and Glengarnock is now held at $47, Summerlee $47@48, Coltness $49, and Carnbroe (which is light in sulphur, and suitable for only ten tons), $50; this has somewhat stimulated the inquiry, and we report sales of 300 tons Glengarnock for consumption at $46; nearly, if not all of the arrivals per steamer yesterday and the past three days were sold previously and reported in our late issues; for parcels to arrive, importers want offers. American pig is weak; we quote Kentucky, $41; No. 2, $40; Lake Co, $42; Cattaraugus, $43, with stocks accumulating and prices weaker. Bessemer pig is dull; 100 tons No. 1 sold at $44; and 500 gray forge, on private terms; it is understood that the price is shaded, although there has been such a wide difference between the prices of Nos 1 and 2 and forge irons as there is at present. We hear of no sales of bars; the mills are busy on English or American. Old English are strong on the other side at an advance of 5s per ton; sales, 200 tons; market here is weak, with more disposition on the part of holders to realize, there being very few for sale; Welsh rails are also higher there, and they say here on parcels coming, which are nominally $46 for 18 lb., and $45 for T; 14 lb. are held at $44@45; and about $42. Scrap is offered for shipment at $48, but we hear of no sales; the market here is very dull, and only business at $44 from yard. Refined bar from store is rather steady at previous quotations. Consumers are moving firmly from the manufacturers' hands at about our quotations.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 13.—In the market for pig iron there are no changes of moment to record. The demand continues of a very trifling character and confined to small lots for immediate consumption. Sales of 2,500 tons, in lots, at $18@19 for No. 1, foundry; $16@ 16 for No 2; $15 for gray forge, and $13@15 for white and mottled.

Manufactured iron—Bar is selling to a moderate extent at 2.4c, the per cent. of which we call attention. We quote T's and U's at $3@3. Sales of 5 car load lots on terms we did not learn. No 1 nail rods are scarce and wanted at 4½c, which is asked at 4½c.

Scotch pig is slow to move. We quote Eglinton and Glengarnock at $46@47. Of the latter there is very little here.

Nails are wanted at $4 75 per keg.

Old metals are less active. We quote:

Brass, light	15¾	Copper, heavy	26 a —
Brass, heavy	22¾	Zinc	6¾a—
Copper, light	20	Lead	6¼@6½

Anchors and chains are steady. Sales of the former at 9c, and the latter, 1½ inch and above, at 6¾c.—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

September 12.—The market for iron is dull, and prices are generally lower. There is little doing in American pig, and we quote nominally at $23@24 for No 1 foundry; $20 for No 2 do; $18@21 for No 3 forge; $18 for gray, and $17@18 for mottled. Baltimore charcoal pig is still quote at $30@35. Scotch is in light supply, and we quote Eglinton at $49 per ton from yard. Glengarnock at $5 50 afloat.—*American.*

Louisiana Sugar and Molasses Crops.

The following are the monthly receipts and the average prices of the crop at the port of New Orleans for 1872-73:

Month.	Sugar, Hhds.	Fully Fair.	Molasses, Bbls.	Prime.
September, 1872	66	10.75	2,519	76
October, 1872	1,666	10.78	9,259	51
November, 1872	12,292	9.21	80,626	50
December, 1872	24,413	8.93	91,181	46½
January, 1873	26,538	8.40	31,329	42
February, 1873	10,672	8.55	7,214	54
March, 1873	4,924	8.40	3,591	52
April, 1873	2,466	8.30	679	51
May, 1873	1,065	8.30	409	39
June, 1873	650	8.92	144	.....
July, 1873	305	9.05	54	.....
August, 1873	149	9.32	12	.....
Total receipts at this port,	91,534		161,579	
Remaining on plantation and shipped to other markets direct	16,966		60,887	
	108,500		222,466	
Sugar made by factories	97,959		97,959	
Sugar claribed and refined	.....		14,661—108,520	
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CROPS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM THE CLOSE OF THE WAR TO DATE.				
Year.	Sugar, Hhds.	Fully fair.	Molasses, Gals.	Prime.
1865	15,500	14	72,750	57½
1866	93,000	12¾	465,000	61
1867	37,647	13½	61,923	73
1868	44,250	11½	221,250	60
1869	87,430	11.05	151,963	63.71
1870	144,000	9.42	244,613	57.83
1871	126,461	9.91	195,252	52.93
1872	108,520	8.99	222,466	48.79
Crop of 1861	459,418	Bbls.	4½, equal to	650,-
000 hhds and 18½, the largest ever made.				

FOREIGN SUGARS.

Imports to this port for the year ending August 31st, 1874, consisting of hogsheads, boxes and barrels, containing 39,586,305 pounds.

Stock in first hands at New Orleans, home.

STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	Hhds.	Exs.	Bgs.
New York	90,000	50,000	300,000
Baltimore	16,321	8,750	8,700
Total	106,321	58,750	308,700
Ports.	Hhds.	Exs.	Bgs.
Amounts forwarded	108,321	58,750	308,700
Philadelphia	31,454	1,460	4,801
Boston	22,000	2,700	170,000
Total	159,975	62,910	483,501

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—Cotton dull at 15¾@16c. Flour firm at $6@7 50. Corn active at 67½c. Oats dull at 44@46c. Bacon steady at 9¾@10¼@11c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 13.—The same active appearance that has been noticed for some time back still prevails; all prime lots are immediately disposed of as soon as offered, and in some instances far above the rates ruling last week. Holders are by no means anxious to realize, but prefer waiting and taking the chance of a still further advance later in the season. Ohio XX now commands easily 55c, and some parties are asking as high as 60c, but no sales at the latter figure have been noticed. In California a large business has been consummated, at prices ranging from 22a 23c for spring 23@24c.

A lot of the former sold in this market last week has since realized 30 cents in coin. Sales of Cape have been reported at 37½ cents, but it is hardly to be credited; 26¾ c is the highest known to have been paid. The sales comprise 250 bales Cape at 32½@36 cents; 2,100 bales do, 30½c; 7,000 bs Colorado, 30c; 5,000 bs Texas, 24@27c; 10,000 lbs Eastern do, 30@32c; 6,000 lbs slightly burry do, 26@27c; 319 bales spring California, 25@45c; 50 do fall do, 23c; 23,000 lbs slightly burry do, 19@25 c; 5 bales Locks, 15c; 10,000 lbs fall, 22@24c; also 80 bales domestic do, 52c; 2,000 lbs XX Ohio fleece, 54c; 27,000 lbs Michigan do, 47½ @48c; 10 bales domestic do, 52c; 4,000 lbs scoured Ohio, 66c; 20,000 lbs low Western do, 45@47½c; 2,500 lbs coarse do, 42@43c; 3,000 lbs medium scoured do, 55@57c; 1,000 lbs fine do, 60@62c; 5,000 lbs unwashed do, 31c; 12,000 lbs tub-washed do, 53@55c.

September 12.—The market is moderately active, and prices are very firm. Large sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above at 58@59c. Now and then, however, are not disposed to reduce prices in order to effect sales. They say they can wait.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude receipts, bbls	25,671	23,671

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years from January 1st to

September 13, 1873, bbls	1,902,594
Same time 1872	1,813,923
Same time 1871	811,872
Same time 1870	963,567
Same time 1869	580,450
Same time 1868	369,179
Same time 1867	1,102,880
Same time 1866	134,465
Same time 1865	325,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil from the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	11,978	722
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,357	19,833
Total	17,302	20,555

The following are the exports of refined oil from the various railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to September 13th, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	94,250	129,439	76,592	107,622	39,989
A. V. R. R.	1,780	45,000	45,000	45,000	40,388
Total	96,130	$15,748	506,431	531,981	423,959

Saturday.

The market was a shade firmer. At Parker's prices advanced 10c per barrel. The asking rates here were 9¾@10c per gallon. Parker's sales were reported at $1 12½@1 15@1 17½ per barrel, to the extent of 4,000 bbls. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; prices weak but unchanged. We quote nominally 19½@19¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was devo

CITY MATTERS.

Daylight Robbery.

A bold robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon at about for o'clock at the residence of Mr. Dickey on Hiland avenue, East end. The house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and robbed of three gold chains and an infant's gold bracelet. There were no men about the house and although the thief ransacked several rooms he was not heard. Some of the pawnbrokers will doubtless soon have the articles offered them.

Personal.

Mr. A. S. Hawkins, who has been connected with the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company in this city for the past five years, and for some time past been managing operator of the office on Duquesne Way, where the oil business is transacted, left for Buffalo on Saturday evening last, where he will assume the management of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Mr. Hawkins says that his Pittsburgh friends will always find the latch string hanging out when they are in Buffalo. We cheerfully commend him to the press of that city.

Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. Pearson announced yesterday, that next Sabbath, he should by request officiate for his old congregation at Lafayette, Indiana. The morning discourse on Sings of Solomon V., was a very tender and welling discourse on the Church and its Lord and gave the pastor occasion to urge forward the new building enterprise. In the evening some powerful and telling blows were struck at Shevism, Pusaism, and pursuits in all walks of life. The congregation has become too large for the house. Additional egress will be provided by a new doorway to the present chapel during the next few days.

Aquatics.

The single scull race between Snyder, of the Beck club, and Benmarsh, of the Sheridan club, came off on Saturday evening on the upper Monongahela course. For a wonder, it was a fair race, no foul being claimed. Snyder won easily in 26:36, Benmarsh's time being 27. The race was three miles, for $50.

Billy Scharf has accepted the challenge of Ten Eyck, and has deposited fifty dollars as meaning business. Scharf states that he will allow him one hundred dollars for expenses if he will row here on any course that he desires in the pool. Scharf says he would have accepted Ten Eyck's challenge some time since, but he was out of training and had concluded to wait until he could give up boozing. He will give Ten Eyck a fair race if he will row here, but it is impossible for him to leave the city.

The Insubordinate Convicts Indicted.

A few days ago we stated that Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, had taken informations for felonious assault and battery against eight of the convicts in the Western Penitentiary, who recently rebelled against and attacked their keeper, James T. Day. The grand jury have found true bills against six of these, namely: Edward Hammond, Samuel Morris, Joseph Duffy, William Green, Patrick Ligh and John Smith. C. W. Gordon and Henry Boyd, against whom informations were sent up, were not indicted, the testimony being deemed insufficient. In the indictment Duffy is charged with striking Mr. Day with an ink bottle, and Green with hitting him with the hammer. The others are charged with aiding and abetting the two named in the assault. When the case comes up for trial, the parties accused will be taken from the penitentiary to the Court room, upon writs of *habeas corpus*.

The Prison Board and the Managers of the Workhouse.

The Board of Prison Inspectors met on Saturday to confer with the managers of the Workhouse, relative to the request for additional appropriations to complete the new wing of the female department. Mr. George R. White, President of the Board of Managers of the Workhouse, had asked the Prison Inspectors for $2,000 in cash, and $15,000 per month thereafter, until the completion of the new wing. The matter was laid over for further consideration, and the meeting on Saturday was held to give the Workhouse managers an opportunity to explain. Several members of the Board, accompanied by Superintendent Collier, appeared before the Inspectors and related in detail the condition of affairs at Claremont, urging the necessity of more money to go on with the work. It appears that the stone-work of the new wing is fast completed, and the brick work begun, yet a large sum of money has already been expended. It also appearing that there is a balance yet in the Workhouse treasury of twenty-two thousand dollars, and that the requisition for more money was to meet future contingencies, the Prison Inspectors refused the request of the Workhouse managers preferring to meet those contingencies when they come. The improvements, it is estimated, will cost from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars and it is expected that the new wing will be under roof and ready for occupancy by winter.

THE RE-UNION.

The Decoration of Library Hall.

The preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Army of the Cumberland are well nigh completed, and the affair promises to be one that will long be remembered. Col. Schoonmaker's Committee on Decoration of Library Hall have decided upon the following plan, and are now engaged in carrying it out. If it can be completed in time, as designed, the hall will certainly present a the appearance:

The stage is to be tastefully and elaborately decorated. In the center of the rear will be an army tent of the marque pattern, with all the appurtenances of camp life. On either side of the entrance will be camp stools, army chests, and a glimpse of the rough furniture of the tents will be given. In the rear of the tent will be a large canvas painting of a camp scene. Above it will be flags deftly tocned, surrounded with the motto, "Welcome to the Army of the Cumberland." On either side and just in the rear of the President's stand, will be suspended corps badges. The stage boxes will be furnished with handsome decorations, and in the front of each of them a stack of arms, surmounted by a sheaf of wheat, bundles of grass, on the stage will be placed collections of battle flags. Around the dress circle, which will be handsomely decorated with flags, there will be suspended above the parquette various mottoes, while on the walls festoons of evergreens, miniature flags, corps marks, etc., will be placed. At the entrance a large streamer will be suspended with the motto, "The city of Pittsburgh welcomes the Army of the Cumberland." The entrance hall will also be elaborately decorated, and appropriate mottoes will be placed over the doorway.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

Was it Suicide, Accident or Murder—Fall from a Third Story Window.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night Mr. Samuel Crawford a resident of Jefferson county, fell from the third story of the house of Louis Kauffman, located at the mouth of Oak alley fronting Liberty street, to the pavement below. Kauffman keeps a tavern and some persons in the saloon at the time heard the body light upon the cellar door while passers by on Liberty street, saw the fall. Mr. Crawford was carried into the house and a physician was immediately sent for. Upon examination, a fracture of the skull was found, as also that one arm and one leg were broken, while the unfortunate man was believed to be injured internally. Such attendance as was necessary was given him, but he died at about four o'clock Sunday morning.

When first brought in, Mr. Crawford was conscious and recognized an acquaintance, while he seemed to want to make disposition of his property. He soon became unconscious, however, and remained so.

Deceased was about sixty-two years of age, a widower and has four grown up children. He was a quiet, unobtrusive and moderate visits to this city in the way of business. His residence was some twelve miles from Brookville, Jefferson county. His son Mr. John Crawford resides on Forty-third street, Allegheny, and is in the same employ as his father at the occurrence and was with his father before he died. Coroner West held an inquest yesterday and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The body was embalmed yesterday evening and taken in a carriage to the son's residence. To-day it will be taken to Jefferson county.

We may state that the explanation, or rather want of explanation of the occurrence, has created some suspicion, and it is thought that a further investigation would be in order. Some marks were found upon the person, and whether or not, as is supposed, deceased had a considerable amount of money in his possession remains to be ascertained.

SHAD IN THE ALLEGHENY.

Another Triumph of Fish Culture.

The Rochester *Union* of the 11th inst., contains the following: This morning, Seth Green, the Superintendent of the State Fisheries, received by express a shad from Tidioute, Pa., and with it a letter from H. H. Cumings, a merchant of that place. Mr. Cumings states that the accompanying fish was caught, with a number of others, in the Allegheny river, at that place, on the 4th of September. The fishermen who took these fish at once recognized them as strangers in those waters, and raised an inquiry. Hence, this sample was forwarded to Mr. Green. He at once recognized it as a shad, and for that matter, any one who is at all familiar with that species of fish would readily do s0.

This fish is thirteen inches and one-half long, and well developed. Of the origin of these fish taken at Tidioute there can be no question whatever, since the 30th day of June, 1872, the employees of Mr. Green deposited in the Allegheny river, at Salamanca, twenty-five thousand young shad, hatched the day before from the fishing works on the Hudson. These fish were sent to the Allegheny by reason of Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner at Washington, who was engaged in the work of stocking the Mississippi with shad by planting them in its tributaries.

The shad that was sent to Mr. Green is about the size it should be at the age of fourteen months, and is of course one of the last deposited at Salamanca. Tidioute, the place where it was taken, is about sixty miles below Salamanca, and these shad were bound to pass making their way to the sea where they first found a home in the river. It is probable that they had been down the Mississippi, and, true to the habit of their kind, were returning to the place of their nativity so far as they were able. If shad will live in the Mississippi and its tributaries to the age and size of these, the experiment of stocking these waters may be regarded as successful. The people residing on the banks of these streams may well rejoice.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

Imposing Ceremonies at McKeesport—The New Catholic Church.

We have already reported the commencement of the erection of a large and elegant Catholic church at McKeesport, and that the corner stone of the new edifice would be laid yesterday. The attendance on the occasion was immense, there being one of the largest gatherings ever known there. In addition to the regular church train on the Connellsville Railroad, two extra trains were required—one on the Charleston and West Virginia Road to carry the visitors from this vicinity. Bishop Domenec officiated, assisted by a large number of the Catholic clergy.

On the arrival of the delegations from different parts of the county, a procession was formed in the order given below and proceeded to the location of the building:

Chief Marshal, James F. Ryan.
The bishop and clergy.
Great Western Band.
Brotherhood of St. Joseph Society.
Corner Band of Allegheny.
Brotherhood of St. Mary's.
St. Patrick's Band.
St. Paul's T. A. and B. Association.
Mt. Oliver Cornet Band.
St. Peter's Society, McKeesport.
St. Agnes's Society, McKeesport.
St. Cecelia Band, Elizabeth.
St. Joseph Society, McKeesport.
Union Cornet Band.
St. James Temperance Society.
Washington Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. Patrick, Brownstown.
St. George's Society, Brownstown.
St. Cecilia Band, Pittsburgh.
Ancient Order of Hibernians of Pittsburgh, Braddock and Port Perry.

Bishop Domenec, after performing the ceremonies, delivered a short discourse, and music was furnished by the choir.

The following clergy were in attendance: Revs. Nolan, pastor of the church, Tracey, Ward, Shaffer, Doerfler, Hughes, Murphy and Staub. Rev. Ward was Master of Ceremonies.

The following composed the choir. Rev. Mc-Tighe, leader; Rev. J. Rommelfinger, and Messrs. S. Marley, J. Tobin and T. Howley.

CHRIS. WALL, a printer formerly of Harrisburg, Pa., contested with H. W. Dennis, in Hartford, Connecticut, the other day for fast type setting. They set type thirty minutes each, and from the same copy. Mr. Wall beat his antagonist just two lines, but having a "double" he was obliged to distribute it, and thus lost the prize. Mr. Wall set 755 ems; Dennis, 666.

THE RED MEN.

Statistics of the Order—Moral Tone of the Delegates.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, which recently met at Wilmington, Delaware, had a very pleasant session. A grand banquet and an excursion to Fort Delaware formed an agreeable part of the programme.

The Great Incohonee, James T. Rich, in his annual address, made this flattering allusion to the growth of the order during the past year: "Our order has been very prosperous since the last session of the Great Council. A number of Tribes and Great Councils have been instituted, and I think we can readily anticipate, in a few great suns at least, that our council fires will be burning in every State and Territory of our Union."

In his annual report, the Great Chief of Records, Joshua Maris, states that there has been a large and rapid increase in the order, and that he submits the following statement in support thereof:

The whole number of Tribes in the United States is 449, with a membership of 34,758. During the year there have been 5,427 adoptions, 575 rejections, 1,626 suspensions, 274 expulsions, 282 reinstatements, 346 persons were admitted by card, and 568 persons withdrew by card. The whole number of deaths have been 314. There are 122 P. G. S., and 5,672 P. S. The number of new Tribes instituted during the year was 94, while but 8 Camp Fires were extinguished.

The Great Keeper of the Wampum reported his receipts for the year at $7,513 36 and his disbursements at $6,60 81, leaving a balance in hand of $35 50. Additional receipts increase this sum to $1,625 25.

The Wilmington *Commercial* thus speaks of the morals tone of the delegates: "As is customary with all society organizations, the Improved Order of Red Men underwent in its infancy an ordeal of dissipation at its annual reunions which was not pleasant to contemplate. Men who were in a measure unaccustomed in their habits, managed to become representatives to the Great Councils, and these occasions became lotted for their conviviality. Of late years, however, these gatherings have undergone a radical change. Sobriety and real worth have become the basis of selection rather than standing in the community, and the representatives now sent to the Great Council of the United States are men of temperate habits, quiet and unassuming manners, and gentlemanly in their whole deportment. Such is the character of those now present with us. They move unobtrusively about in our community, visit our saloons, and are in every way worthy the noble order which is united in the bonds of 'Freedom, Friendship and Charity.'"

STANTON AVENUE.

The Injunction Denied in the United States Circuit Court—Motion for an Injunction Argued in the Common Pleas.

The application for a preliminary injunction, on behalf of Sophia Negley, of Peoria, Illinois, to restrain the City of Pittsburgh, and the Commissioners for the improvement of Stanton avenue, from proceeding with the opening, grading and paving of that thoroughfare—from Highland avenue to Butler street—came up for argument before Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court, on Saturday. Hon. Thos. Mellon and Mr. Stricker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Swoope, Acheson, Duff and City Attorney Bigelow for the respondents.

Judge Mellon opened the argument, and claimed that the petitioners could not lawfully proceed with the work under the Penn avenue act; that the special act did not empower the Commissioners to do the whole scheme was for the benefit of speculators. Judge Mellon commented upon the points raised by the counsel on the other side. He said that it appeared from the act of March, 1873, the Commissioners were principal witnesses and could not lawfully proceed to make the improvement. The law might be right or it might be wrong, but that point could not be settled when the case comes before the Court for final hearing. He had made it a rule never to grant a preliminary injunction where there was any doubt as to the equities of the bill, or where the averments were not supported by affidavits. In this case no affidavits had been filed in the motion for a preliminary injunction was denied.

ANOTHER BILL IN EQUITY.

In the meantime, a bill in equity had been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, the complainant being John Henderson, a tenant of Mrs. Sophia Negley. Mr. Henderson has leased ten acres of ground from Mrs. Negley, for a term of years, and the proposed avenue runs through this tract of land. In his bill he alleges that his fences have been torn down by the Commissioners and contractors, and his land appropriated without his consent. He therefore applies for a preliminary injunction.

The case mentioned above appeared in this case also. A number of affidavits were read on both sides.

Judge Mellon made the opening argument, and was followed by Messrs. Acheson and Swope on the other side. At the conclusion of the speeches, the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

OIL REFINERIES.

Is a Refinery a Nuisance Per Se?

It was expected that the above question would have been legally answered in the case of Brown vs. Wormser, Myers & Co., being an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from rebuilding and operating their refinery recently partially destroyed by fire. The bill sets forth that the business of refining oil, in a densely populated district, was a nuisance *per se*, and as such ought to be abolished. The case, however, was not properly presented, as appears by the following decision rendered in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday:

James L. Brown vs. Wormser, Myers & Co. In equity.

This case came before us and was fully heard on a motion for a preliminary injunction.

For the present, it is only necessary for us to say that an examination of the affidavits filed by the defendants read in support thereof, on the one hand, and the answer of defendants and affidavits presented in reply, on the other hand, satisfies us that a proper case for preliminary injunction is not presented.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the motion for a preliminary injunction be denied

BY THE COURT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of George Speigel, bankrupt, Register Woodruff's opinion on the petition of James Parshall for an allowance of rents, out of the fund in the hands of the assignee, was presented and confirmed.

On petition of Messrs. Harris & Ewing, R. M. Childs, of Modoc City, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the hearing of the motion for an injunction was fixed for the 4th prox. A restraining order was also issued.

In the matter of Nelson L. Willard, bankrupt, a petition for final discharge was presented, and the hearing before Register Rogers, of Titusville, was fixed for the 7th prox.

In the matter of the National Iron Company, in bankruptcy, a meeting of creditors was held to-day to consider the proposition to compromise with the debtors.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The following persons were sentenced on Saturday:

Date Lee, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

James McAleece, convicted of larceny, was committed to the Workhouse for nine months.

Oliver Tate, found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Timothy Keating was sentenced to the Penitentiary two years for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.

Oliver Tate was fined $50 and costs for assault and battery.

James Egan, police officer, was fined $20 and costs and sentenced thirty days to the Workhouse for assault and battery.

Wm. Kinsdale, for assault and battery, was fined $20 and costs.

Jacob Ward was fined $30 and costs for assault and battery.

W. P. Higgins was fined one dollar and costs for assault.

Albert Stehle was charged $10 and costs for assault and battery.

Thomas Hughes, convicted of larceny from the person, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

M. P. Vance,	Hook and Burke,
Peter Curtin,	William Long,
Joseph Lavendar,	Valentine J. Volker,
Thomas Nash,	Sidney Hastings,
Thomas Owen,	Lorenz Voelker,
Gottieb Hart,	Henry Roth,
Sary E. Shedrick,	Elizabeth Kelsey,
James Cunningham,	Wm. Riordon.
Peter Gallagher,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Petitions in divorce were filed as follows: Cecelia Eckert vs. L. Bolinger; Mary A. Roll vs. Louis Roll; Patrick Strauss vs. Albert Straub; Flora E. Hallinger vs. Jacob Hallinger.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Relief Benefit Association.

Jury trials will be resumed this morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first week of the season, which began on Monday night with marked promise, ended on Saturday evening with still more marked success. The audiences were numerous each and every night, and their manifestations of satisfaction and pleasure even more decided. This, of course, was largely owing to the fact that the specialty act did not appear in the same manner in which a true work of art grows upon the mind. The special beauties and characteristics of Lotta's great poem, painting, or piece of sculpture, are discoverable at the first glance, but the appreciation of each is required to a proper appreciation of its full meaning and significance. So with the impersonations of Pierrot, it is impossible for the audience, like their full breath and compass—their mingled humor, power and pathos, of the subtle gradations of dramatic light and color which characterize his delineations. Hence people went to see him once in the same play—and having done so, were impelled to go again, and to take with them some of their friends. Thus the house, which during the first part of the week was comfortably filled, became, toward the latter part, quite packed and, for this reason why, in all probability, the audiences of the present week will outnumber even the largest of that preceding. The versatility of Florence is so great, and his reserve resources so manifold, that his acting is a constant freshness and surprise. Added to this is the generally excellent support rendered by the stock company, which naturally increases the popular interest; since, however meager may be the role in which an actor is cast, the theater-going public always like to see a creditable interpretation of the part. To-night the romantic drama of "The Wearing of the Green" will be presented, with Mr. Florence in the leading character.

Theatre Comique.

"The Black Crook" straightened up its accounts after Saturday evening's performance, and will now seek new laurels in other fields. Its career has been successful; and merited success it has earned.

This evening we are to be treated to a reproduction of Bartley Campbell's play, with a reconstructed title, "Watch and Wait, or, Through Fire." Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh, a sister of Maggie Mitchell, will fill most acceptably the leading female role. While differing from her sister in many respects, Mrs. Albaugh, is an actress of positive talent, and of sufficient experience on the stage to make that fact manifest. Her impersonation in every scene in which she is the most prominent figure, is marked by very clever acting, and one who at the time has won many friends and admirers here, will lead the stock company selected to support Mrs. Albaugh. Every member of the organization has been thoroughly drilled for the parts assigned, and it is reasonable to expect in the parts assigned, and it is reasonable to expect a rendition of the play of unusual excellence and merit. The Pittsburgh public has a local interest and pride in the play, as the first effort of a townsman in this line of literary effort, and there is little doubt that the Academy will be well filled every evening this week.

Alma's American Theater.

Not satisfied with triumphs already achieved, Manager Alms opens the campaign this week with a company greatly increased in numbers and artistic strength. Eight new and brilliant stars have been added to what was already a model company in point of numbers and strength. The new comers are Signor Mlle. Zitella, La Petite Zitella, the Varlia brothers, Rosa Lee, Hughey Haggerty, and Tom Williams, each bringing something new and startling to the general resource of novelties. Every evening this week, and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, the great company will appear in a succession of most pleasing programmes. "The early bird catches the worm," and those who go earliest to the American get the best seats.

Trimble's Varieties.

Times change, and variety companies must change with the times. At least this is the case at Trimble's, where each recurring week brings a new company of talent, in which every person can find something to please him. For the week beginning with this evening we are to have a regular feast of rich and rare variety performances, served up in the inimitable style peculiar to Harry Williams, who has a thorough appreciation of the public wants, and is always willing to labor ever so hard to please. The roster of the company is a most comprehensive one, embracing only the best performers in the different lines. Bills emblematic of good things will be presented every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Three Fatal Accidents Within the City—Two Men also Killed in Westmoreland.

A shocking list of casualties on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday evening, is to be reported. Three men were killed, each at a different point, within the city limits, and two were killed at Manor station, Westmoreland county. Coroner West has investigated two of the deaths within the city, and on the third the jury has been empanelled.

THE OCCURRENCES AND THE CAUSE.

The first in order, so far as can be ascertained, is the death of John Dougherty, which occurred at about seven o'clock in the evening, half a mile west of Millvale station. Dougherty was run over by the Brinton accommodation train. The engineer testified that he saw deceased on the track about sixty yards ahead, and sounded the alarm whistle. He at the same time rang the bell and applied the air brake, but could not check up in time, and the unfortunate man was knocked down and run over. He was all the time walking toward the train, and appeared to be very drunk. Dougherty was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family residing at Homewood station. A verdict of accidental death was immediately rendered by the jury.

EMPLOYEE KILLED.

Charles Sibble, a German and resident of Allegheny City, twenty-eight years of age, with wife and one child, was crushed to death at the transfer yards, near the outer depot at about eight o'clock. Mr. Sibble was employed as repair man, and at the time of the accident was passing between cars. The shifting train was being made up and the unfortunate man was caught between bumpers and almost instantly killed. A verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered.

ACCIDENT AT TORRENS STATION.

The third case was that of George Klingensmith, a young man employed as a brakeman on a freight train. He was going along the tops of the cars when he fell between them, near Torrens station on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the entire train passed over and mutilated his body frightfully. The remains were picked up and carried to the Monongahela House, the nearest hotel, where Justice Hood, to Devore's undertaking establishment, as were the others. The Coroner's jury was empanelled but no witnesses being at hand, the investigation was postponed until this evening.

In addition to the above two men are reported to have been killed at Manor station, but no particulars have been received.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

Important Decision Under the Bankrupt Laws.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Judge McCandless rendered a decision in the cases of T. R. Wilson vs. Lowrie Childs, Wm. Anshutz vs. A. A. Campbell, in the matter of Wormser, bankrupt, and other cases. These cases came up on motions for preliminary injunctions to restrain execution creditors from disposing of the property of the debtors named, under the executions issued out of the State Courts. The point was raised that the United States Court, sitting in bankruptcy, had no authority to restrain executions issued out of the State Courts prior to the time of the institution of proceedings in bankruptcy. The point was submitted to the Court, and the following opinion was rendered by his Honor Judge McCandless:

"As to the first case, the matter has been occupied with the argument in these two cases, and as I am compelled to leave the city for Williamsport, and hold court there on Monday next, I have no time to elaborate an opinion upon the points submitted by the learned counsel for the respective parties. All the Court can now do is to state results, and the simple principle that has governed me in these and all like cases in the future. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Marshall vs. Knox must control us and be our guide in the determination of the question. It is there held that where an execution has issued from a State Court, and a levy has been made before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, the possession of the officer cannot be disturbed by the assignee. The latter, in such cases, is only entitled to any residue as may remain in the Sheriff's hands, after the debt for which the execution issued shall have been paid. As by the laws of Pennsylvania the execution is a lien upon the personal property of the defendant from the moment it reaches the Sheriff's hands, the right of execution creditors, or a landlord upon a warrant issued before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy is paramount to the assignee in bankruptcy, and will control the fund as against the general creditors. But inasmuch as no law is in equity that can be found in these cases, there is nothing upon which a motion for an injunction can rest, it, therefore, for this reason, must be dissolved. Preliminary order dissolved and injunction refused."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man and a Woman Tired of Life.

Two attempts were made at suicide yesterday, in Allegheny, both of which fortunately were discovered in time. A man "tired of life" took an overdose of laudanum, and a woman, on account of the misery of her married life, embraced the waters of the Allegheny.

THE POISONING CASE.

Mr. Andrew Dedig, an upholsterer doing business on Anderson street, attempted to take his own life by an overdose of laudanum. How much he took is not known, as the druggist, corner of Anderson and Lacock, where it was procured, declines to state the quantity. Mr. Dedig resides on Franklin street, near Lacock. He procured the drug on Saturday evening, and on Sunday, at a late hour, his wife, on going to his room, found he was dead. His family discovered this extreme illness, and called in Dr. Hazlet, who was afterwards aided by other physicians. A stomach pump was applied, and the life of the man saved. It is reported that he has been partial to laudanum. Dedig said, "You've got the best of me now, but you'll not have again, or something to that effect. Financial troubles are thought to have been the cause of the rash act.

THE ATTEMPTED DROWNING.

Mrs. Seitz, wife of Charles Seitz, it was who attempted to put an end to an unhappy life by drowning. It is said that the husband and her have not lived together for some time on account of domestic difficulties. Yesterday afternoon Mr Seitz called at the house where his wife has been living, on Avery street, and they went out into the park together. Parties noticed high words passing between them and Mrs. S. started toward the river by Sandusky street. It was then but half past three o'clock, and of course many persons were within sight and reach of the place. The unfortunate woman hastily threw herself into the water, and before she could be reached she had sank once. She was rescued, however, and her husband appeared and cursed the poor woman for not having been successful in her attempt. He was arrested and placed in the lock-up, while she was conveyed to her home.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Engineer Killed—Two Persons Injured.

Friday night, about half past eight o'clock, a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Livermore, twelve miles east of Conemaugh, attended with fatal results. Section one of the Philadelphia express east, left Union depot on time at five o'clock. The train consisted of the engine and eight cars, namely, two baggage, one smoking, two passenger, and three "sleepers. A few passengers occupied the sleeping coaches, the remainder of the train being empty. About half past eight o'clock the express approached Livermore. At this point there is a siding situated between the double track of the main road-way. The siding is also approached and enclosed thirty days to the Workhouse for assault and battery.

Wm. Kinsdale, for assault and battery, was fined $20 and costs.

Jacob Ward was fined $30 and costs for assault and battery.

W. P. Higgins was fined one dollar and costs for assault.

Albert Stehle was charged $10 and costs for assault and battery.

Thomas Hughes, convicted of larceny from the person, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

M. P. Vance,	Hook and Burke,
Peter Curtin,	William Long,
Joseph Lavendar,	Valentine J. Volker,
Thomas Nash,	Sidney Hastings,
Thomas Owen,	Lorenz Voelker,
Gottieb Hart,	Henry Roth,
Sary E. Shedrick,	Elizabeth Kelsey,
James Cunningham,	Wm. Riordon.
Peter Gallagher,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Petitions in divorce were filed as follows: Cecelia Eckert vs. L. Bolinger; Mary A. Roll vs. Louis Roll; Patrick Strauss vs. Albert Straub; Flora E. Hallinger vs. Jacob Hallinger.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Relief Benefit Association.

Jury trials will be resumed this morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first week of the season, which began on Monday night with marked promise, ended on Saturday evening with still more marked success. The audiences were numerous each and every night, and their manifestations of satisfaction and pleasure even more decided. This, of course, was largely owing to the fact that the specialty act did not appear in the same manner in which a true work of art grows upon the mind. The special beauties and characteristics of Lotta's great poem, painting, or piece of sculpture, are discoverable at the first glance, but the appreciation of each is required to a proper appreciation of its full meaning and significance. So with the impersonations of Pierrot, it is impossible for the audience, like their full breath and compass—their mingled humor, power and pathos, of the subtle gradations of dramatic light and color which characterize his delineations. Hence people went to see him once in the same play—and having done so, were impelled to go again, and to take with them some of their friends. Thus the house, which during the first part of the week was comfortably filled, became, toward the latter part, quite packed and, for this reason why, in all probability, the audiences of the present week will outnumber even the largest of that preceding. The versatility of Florence is so great, and his reserve resources so manifold, that his acting is a constant freshness and surprise. Added to this is the generally excellent support rendered by the stock company, which naturally increases the popular interest; since, however meager may be the role in which an actor is cast, the theater-going public always like to see a creditable interpretation of the part. To-night the romantic drama of "The Wearing of the Green" will be presented, with Mr. Florence in the leading character.

Theatre Comique.

"The Black Crook" straightened up its accounts after Saturday evening's performance, and will now seek new laurels in other fields. Its career has been successful; and merited success it has earned.

This evening we are to be treated to a reproduction of Bartley Campbell's play, with a reconstructed title, "Watch and Wait, or, Through Fire." Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh, a sister of Maggie Mitchell, will fill most acceptably the leading female role. While differing from her sister in many respects, Mrs. Albaugh, is an actress of positive talent, and of sufficient experience on the stage to make that fact manifest. Her impersonation in every scene in which she is the most prominent figure, is marked by very clever acting, and one who at the time has won many friends and admirers here, will lead the stock company selected to support Mrs. Albaugh. Every member of the organization has been thoroughly drilled for the parts assigned, and it is reasonable to expect a rendition of the play of unusual excellence and merit. The Pittsburgh public has a local interest and pride in the play, as the first effort of a townsman in this line of literary effort, and there is little doubt that the Academy will be well filled every evening this week.

Alma's American Theater.

Not satisfied with triumphs already achieved, Manager Alms opens the campaign this week with a company greatly increased in numbers and artistic strength. Eight new and brilliant stars have been added to what was already a model company in point of numbers and strength. The new comers are Signor Mlle. Zitella, La Petite Zitella, the Varlia brothers, Rosa Lee, Hughey Haggerty, and Tom Williams, each bringing something new and startling to the general resource of novelties. Every evening this week, and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, the great company will appear in a succession of most pleasing programmes. "The early bird catches the worm," and those who go earliest to the American get the best seats.

Trimble's Varieties.

Times change, and variety companies must change with the times. At least this is the case at Trimble's, where each recurring week brings a new company of talent, in which every person can find something to please him. For the week beginning with this evening we are to have a regular feast of rich and rare variety performances, served up in the inimitable style peculiar to Harry Williams, who has a thorough appreciation of the public wants, and is always willing to labor ever so hard to please. The roster of the company is a most comprehensive one, embracing only the best performers in the different lines. Bills emblematic of good things will be presented every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Patent Fastening for Fire Department Horses—Quick Answer to a Call.

Mr. Joseph Busha, engineer of the Relief Fire Company, has wrought out an invention that will attract great attention among the firemen and members of the department here and elsewhere, and most likely come into general use. It is unnecessary for me to state that time is valuable to firemen when an alarm is given, as it is of the utmost importance to get upon the scene of a conflagration as speedily as possible.

This is what makes the telegraph play so important a part in connection with the department, and consequently every effort is made to so arrange the apparatus in the engine houses that but the least delay may be experienced. Although the horses soon become trained to do their part as well as these intelligent animals can, there has heretofore been experienced delay in the unhitching of them from their stalls. Several arrangements have been tried, but were only partially successful, by which the animals could be got out quicker than by the aid of a man to each.

By Mr. Busha's invention all the horses are fastened at one time by a bolt running through the front of the stalls. A double chain is attached to the bolt, and through it the bolt passes. In the forepart of the stable an arrangement is provided by which on a signal, the bolt can be drawn in an instant and every horse loosened. One end of the chain fails, and the horse being so trained as to lift his head and to back, the chain is taken entirely from his neck.

On Friday evening last a trial of the invention was made and the hose carriage horse was standing in his place in the shafts in nine seconds, having moved sixty feet. The fall of the chain falls great relief in their horses and apparatus, and are much pleased with Mr. Busha's invention. They think it will be a success, and among themselves have raised the money needed to put it up in their stable complete and in good order. The Relief Company have a reputation for promptness in calls and for work, and by the new arrangement they hope to make even better time to fires. While referring to the subject we may state that we have recently improved their quarters and now have one of the neatest and most comfortable houses in the city. Two new carpets have been put in their sleeping apartments, and everything has been put in first class condition.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—River six feet three inches, and falling. Arrived—James D. Parker, Memphis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—River falling slowly, with three feet nine inches in the canal and twenty-one inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather cold and clear. William Quinan, formerly clerk and part owner of the steamer B. L. Hodges, died of cholera morbus, near Carrollton, Saturday afternoon. The steamer Henry Probasco stuck in the canal twelve hours yesterday. Steam was raised yesterday on Captain Quin's new Alabama river packet which is now nearly worked well. She will be inspected to-morrow. Arrived—Laura Davis, Cincinnati. Departed—Laura Davis, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 13.—Clear and cool; mercury 56 to 64. River has fallen four inches, with four feet in the canal. The steamer Courier, and the Morning Star, from Louisville, constitute the port list. No business.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 13.—Arrived—Anita, Paducah; Quickstep, Evansville; Tempest, Yazoo river; Ohio, Memphis; Dictator, St. Louis; St. Joseph, Memphis; Elliott, St. Louis. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Quickstep, Evansville; Nashville, Memphis; Anita, St. Louis; Glencoe, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, St. Louis; St. Joseph, St. Louis. The river has fallen six inches. Clear; mercury 62.

The James Howard was raised this noon, and is expected here to-night. The Nashville collided with the City of Vicksburg before the latter left the wharf, but the latter was uninjured and the damage to the Nashville slight.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 14.—River on a stand, with thirty-four inches on the shoals. Weather clear and cool.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Exporter, New Orleans. Departed—Morning Star, Louisville; Lake Superior, Keokuk. River falling. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—River rising. Clear and cool. Departed—Mary Lee, New Orleans; Captain City, St. Louis; Mary E. Poe, Red river; City of Helena, Vicksburg.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 13.—Petroleum market firm at $1 45 for Titusville delivery, and $1 35a1 40 for Oil City delivery.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is entitled to the distinction of the great American President maker. It has dropped Washburne lately and has taken up Booth, of California.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.'S BULLETIN.

Globes, Globes.

Globes, Globes, Globes, for schools. A splendid assortment of Globes just received.

All sizes and styles, suitable for counting room and library, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 161 Wood street.

School Books and Stationery.

An immense assortment at Eastern rates, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

Attention, Teachers.

J. R. Weldin & Co. have a large assortment of Globes.

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A Splendid Assortment

Of Globes for the school room and library at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

Go To-morrow.

Go to-morrow, September 16,
To the Grand Auction of Lots, September 16,
At Homewood, The most attractive,
The most pleasantly situate,
The most valuable,
With the Loveliest Surroundings
Of any Plan of Lots,
Now in the market.
Location serene
And enchanting:
No hills to climb,
No long ride required.
Only fifteen minutes' ride
From Union Depot.
Free Train,
Leaves Union Depot, Free Train.
Union Depot,
At 10:20 A. M.;
10:20 A. M.
Terms liberal:
Terms liberal,
Free lunch,
Free lunch.
Celebrated Brass Band
Will be in attendance.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Free Train, Free Train.

To the great auction sale of Homewood Lots on to-morrow. Be at the Union Depot, at 10:20 A. M. Free lunch at noon.
Liberal terms the order of the day.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Each Season in Its Place.

When one is compelled to travel for any distance or great length of time in the winter, in a section where railroads are not overly abundant, and where the stopping places are few, the want of a car that can add any comfort to such a trip is certainly